

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1916.

NUMBER 7

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Why worry about POTATO STARCH when VICTOR MILL STARCH will give as good results as Potato Starch on warps of any numbers, from 6s to 100s.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the cloth that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

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Northrop Looms

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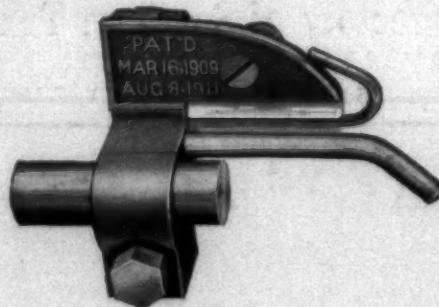
Fix the selling prices of goods
Raise the standard of quality
Increase product per loom
Reduce cost of weaving
50 to 75 per cent.

Increase efficiency of weavers
Increase wages of weavers

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HOPEDALE MASS.

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will, with a much more open setting, remove slubs or bunches that would pass through other spooler guides.

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HOPEDALE MASS.

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BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

"NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE"

We carry a full line of general supplies and make a specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 CLARK PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.

Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
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The Greatest Improvement Made in
Cotton Spinning in Quarter of a
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The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 350,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims.

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Settings

Reduced Cost of Spinning

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work. Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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1866

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E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent,

515 Commercial Bank Bldg, Charlotte, N. C.

Phone 1722

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

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Child Labor in the South

Chas. H. Smith, formerly editor of the Textile Manufacturer, but now connected with the Commercial Journal, recently made the following very interesting defense of the Southern cotton mills in an address in the White Temple Methodist Episcopal church of Saint Joseph, Mo., on the subject "Child Labor in the South."

"The mere suggestion of 'child labor' carries with it mental pictures of unsanitary factories and sweat-shops; pale and emaciated children, working at starvation wages and dying for want of fresh air and wholesome food, without schooling or religious training; immorality and ambitionless lives, spent under the lash of greedy, grasping, grinding task-masters.

"Perchance, therefore, I may have a bit of a surprise in store for some of you, in telling you of the actual conditions as I myself saw them in the textile mills of the South. As editor of the Textile Manufacturer, at Charlotte, N. C., in the very heart of the textile industries of the South, I was thrown directly into contact with every condition that obtains in those mills. I was on intimate terms and talked confidentially with mill owners, managers, foremen, overseers, and operatives. I cultivated the acquaintance of the mill help, in order that I might learn from them what they had to say in connection with their work in those textile mills.

What I tell you here today is not hearsay, not second-hand information. It is what I actually saw, and what I know to be true. You may depend on everything I tell you as representing my impressions. Gleaned from conditions as they appeared to me while viewing them on the grounds, and from interviews with operatives themselves.

"The owners of the southern textile mills give their operatives free schools and free churches, supplied regularly with an educated minister. Where the children are more than 14 years of age, they work in the mill during the day-time and attend night school. Under 14 the kiddies are given a free day school, all paid for by the mill owners. Domestic science is one of the branches taught the girls, and they love it. Once in possession of a knowledge of systemized house-keeping, those mountain girls make the best of housewives. They make good cooks, sew beautifully, and

carry on their household duties with a delight that might be an inspiration to some of the St. Joseph young ladies.

"The boys have a manual training course in their studies, and if they show aptness in their mill work and an inclination to progress, the most advanced receive technical training in the higher textile schools.

"Southern textile mills are creating an entirely new race of people. They are taking the raw material from the hill country, just as they are taking the raw material from the cotton plantations, work it over, and turn out a finished product that in time will regenerate the entire mountain sections of the South.

"The new child labor law, commendable as it is, in shutting off the employment of children of tender years in sweat-shops and other insanitary places in the East and the North, may work a real hardship on the mill children of the South.

Under the arrangements at the time I was in the South, the mill children not only enjoyed a free schooling at the expense of the textile mills, where they or their parents were employed, but they also received moral training and religious instruction, with Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings, furnished by the mills, and were given free lectures during the winter months. Once dull eyes and listless natures were brightened and filled with beauty and morality—and morals is their hardest lesson to remember, but great progress has been made.

"Mill villages of the South, as a rule, are made up of neat cottages, of perhaps five or six rooms—pretty in design, attractively painted, with electric lights and running water in every cottage, supplied from the mill plant. Windows are large and the rooms amply lighted. Lace curtains and pretty rugs soon follow regular pay-days, so that the home of the average mill operative in the South is really better than a great many working men's homes in St. Joseph, Missouri.

"Lawns carry a profusion of flowers, in their season, with vines hanging like garlands of green on the fence lines. Many southern mills give prizes for the best kept lawns and premises, and this is a stimulus to making the mill villages beautiful. I shall explain that nearly all mill villages, that surround

every large textile mill, are located on a large tract of land a little distance from a city or town, so there is ample room for expansion to meet the growing requirements of the future. Operatives pay, as a rule, about \$6.00 or \$7.00 a month rent for their cottages—this includes electric lights and water, with fuel at just what it costs the mills at wholesale rates; although many prefer wood, which is plentiful and cheap. Sometimes, where a family is small, two occupy a double cottage; but this is rare, as the mill help like individual homes, the same as the rest of us.

"New England cotton mills finally awakened to the fact that their despised southern rivals were taking their business away from them—getting a market that New England thought belonged to her. Business jealousy leads to a world of intrigue—if not to a world-shaking war. On account of nearness to the cotton fields, saving transportation on the raw material; because of low priced labor; with an abundance of water for creating electric power, ever so much cheaper than coal; the excellent quality and superiority of its weavers, the exquisite blending and mixing of its colors, the attractive designs, and guarantee of its print-goods, the southern mills were invading New England's territory and winning it away.

Labor Conditions.

"In Massachusetts especially, the textile mill labor is very largely made up of foreigners—English and Belgian. This labor organized, unionised, and demanded increased pay. Southern mills pay from \$3.50 a week up to \$15.00 for higher grade labor in the operating departments. Of course, the heads of departments, and technically trained men, get just as high wages as are paid in New England. Chemists in the dyeing rooms, designers for patterns, and similar workmen in matters wholly technical receive high pay, as only the best are employed. The New England wage scale ranges from \$6.00 to \$25.00 a week. That is, foremen or overseers that in the South would receive from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a week, in New England would draw from \$18.00 to \$25.00. This unionizing of New England textile operatives resulted in the great strike there a few years ago, so violent in its nature that it attracted wide attention; and the more recent strikes of the past winter. The

strikers won, and increased pay was drawn, further increasing the predominance of southern mills.

Labor organizers were sent into the South from Massachusetts by the Industrial Workers of the World—and they failed. Thus far, southern mill operatives cannot be organized into a union—they will not stick. Here and there a union was organized, but the great mass of the operatives laughed at the organizers. The mill employe will not take up arms against his employer, whom he loves and venerates. New England got busy along another line. Paid writers were sent into the South—men and women, I have been told, who were paid to misrepresent, else who were too prejudiced by a theory to believe the evidence of their own personal observation. At least, this is the way it appeared to me. At any rate, articles began to appear in New England newspapers and in Boston Women's Club periodicals demanding a National Child Labor Law, and containing absolutely false misleading information of child labor in the South. Those articles were later printed in pamphlet form and given wide circulation throughout the country, in order to influence American citizens to intercede with congress to pass the Owens' Child Labor Bill.

"As an illustration of the character of some of those paid writers, I will cite the one who came to Charlotte last December. I met him in a brief personal interview. He was direct from Boston, with all the disagreeable egotism of the down-east Yankee. Sallow and tremulous, with a cigarette always in his month, ungentelemanly and rude, he dropped into the southern metropolis and swung his grip into the highest priced hotel there. I suppose his employer paid all bills. Then he proceeded to "investigate."

"His deportment with the chambermaids at the hotel resulted in his removal to another hotel. Thus were the first three days of his "investigation" put in. On the fourth day he took a taxi to a nearby textile mill—the ordinary street car that ran past the doors of that mill was not good enough for this Bostonese writer.

"On account of his rude approach and ungentelemanly deportment, his interview at that mill lasted not longer than five minutes. Next morning he departed for Boston.

(Continued on Page 6.)

How to Prevent Accidents

It has been estimated that fully one-third—and perhaps one-half of all the accidents in the industries in the United States could be prevented if proper precautions were taken. We do not have, in the United States, official statistics giving exact information upon which to base an accurate estimate of the number of industrial accidents, but there is ample evidence indicating that the number of accidents is far greater than one would ordinarily expect. Upon a conservative estimate, the total number of fatal accidents among adult male wage-earners is believed to be between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand and, in addition, there are not less than two million of non-fatal accidents. These figures include only the regularly employed male workers in the industries; they do not include the hundreds of thousands of casual workers who are not infrequently exposed to dangers, not the six million wage-earning women and minors employed in the industries of the United States.

To improve this state of affairs, efforts must be made to reduce what might be termed "avoidable" accidents; that is accidents which would not happen if proper precautions were taken and suitable safeguards provided. These accidents constitute from sixty to seventy per cent of all the accidents in industrial plants. In one large factory, the average number of accidents at one time was about 200 a year; when greater attention was paid to precautionary measures, the number of accidents was reduced to sixty-four. Even of these accidents only thirty-eight were of a character which could be considered as wholly non-preventable or "accidents" in the most literal sense of the word. This would indicate that possibly eighty per cent, or at least seventy per cent, of the accidents in the average industrial plant, machine shop, or factory could be avoided if attention were paid to the safeguarding of machinery, to the instruction of employees, and to all other methods for removing the causes of accidents.

The estimate of what could be done if greater efforts were made to avoid accidents is not a mere guess; it is based on actual results obtained in a large factory in this country by Mr. John Calder, who presented these facts before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The large percentage of preventable accidents indicates how great a field is still open for improvements in safe factory operation. The first thing to do, in the endeavor to avoid accidents, is to analyze the causes. Industrial accidents may be attributed mainly to seven different causes:

1. Ignorance.
2. Carelessness.
3. Unsuitable clothing.
4. Insufficient or unsuitable lighting.
5. Dirty and obstructed work places.
6. Defects in machines and structures.
7. Lack of safeguards.

As a contributory cause may be mentioned insufficient ventilation and bad air, which have a stupefying effect on the mind. The brain which is not fully alert to the surrounding conditions invites accidents; so, also, does the use of intoxicating liquors during working hours; but this should be so self-evident that little need be said about it.

One of the principal causes of accidents is ignorance, and it is one of the most difficult to deal with. The only way in which it can be dealt with is to carefully instruct the employees and to continuously call to their attention the precautions they ought to take. It is also highly important to encourage them to improve their minds by independent study, as this will do more than anything else to awaken within them an understanding of mechanical matters and the inherent dangers present in all moving machinery.

Apprentices in machine shops and factories should especially be given better supervision than is generally the case. They should be systematically and thoroughly instructed as to the dangers surrounding them. Not only should the dangers of the particular machine at which they work be pointed out, but anything of a dangerous nature with which they might come in contact should be explained to them. It is true that they should be expected to mind their own business, but it is nevertheless an erroneous policy to neglect instruction on dangers with which they will only meet if they should meddle with something not directly related to their work.

In addition to the apprentices, all employees, and especially all new employees, should be carefully instructed regarding their work and the attending dangers. Dangerous parts should be carefully pointed out to them and they should be cautioned about them. It is important that each employee be instructed in a language which he understands.

Next to ignorance, carelessness is probably the most prolific source of all industrial accidents. Carelessness, and carelessness in conjunction with ignorance, doubtless accounts for more than fifty per cent of all accidents in the machine building trades. Carelessness often takes the form of pure recklessness, or at least of thoughtlessness and folly. An employee who is frequently in accidents should either be put on work where he cannot injure himself, or, if such work is not available, he must be dismissed. He is dangerous to have around, not only to himself, but to his fellow workmen.

By far, the greater number of accidents are caused by momentary thoughtlessness or carelessness. To avoid accidents, it is necessary that the workman concentrate his attention solely on his work. Try to cultivate a habit of always considering, before acting,

what the result of any particular motion or operation will be. A man should learn to always keep in mind what would happen if "that planer belt should creep," or "that chain break."

There are many revolving or otherwise moving parts of machines which cannot possibly be protected by guards or covers, and with which the worker would never come into contact were it not for a loose necktie, a ragged sleeve, or a loose, unbuttoned coat. Very serious injuries have been caused by such wearing apparel being wound up on seemingly harmless parts. In many cases, the operator's life or limbs have been saved only by the poor quality—inferior strength—of the usual overalls. Operators of machine tools, should, therefore, as far as possible and practicable, wear closely fitting clothing, so that the risk of any revolving projection catching in any part of the clothing, and thus causing injury, may be reduced to a minimum. In particular, do not wear ragged overalls or loose neckties.

As a cause of accidents, defects in machinery and structures account for comparatively few casualties. From a productive point of view, it does not pay to let machines run down badly, and hence, this danger is more quickly remedied than many of the others. In some cases, of course, the conditions surrounding the work are such that defective, dangerous machinery is kept in operation, but this is not the general rule. Often this difficulty is due as much to carelessness and lack of interest on the part of the employee as upon the management. The employee, therefore, should immediately report all defects in machinery or structures that have come within his observation; only by co-operation between the employees and the employer can dangers of this kind be eliminated.

The time to prevent accidents caused by machinery is when the design of the machine is on the drawing board. The designer can provide safeguards cheaply and effectively in the original design. It may prove costly and impracticable to apply them to the machine as an afterthought.

All gears and gearing should be either enclosed or guarded wherever possible. In cases where it is necessary to remove gear guards for the purpose of changing gears, the means for removing and replacing the guards should be simple. Many machines have been wrecked, or at least been put out of business for several days, by clothing or tools accidentally drawn in between a pair of gears.

Cotton waste, especially after it has been used in the shop and is oily, should be kept in sheet-iron boxes, the covers of which should be kept closed. All soiled waste should be removed each night. In some plants, it is usual to burn it under the furnace at night. Wherever a large amount of inflammable

material is left, as the result of a manufacturing operation, it should be baled daily and put in safe places.

In factories of such size and construction that it would be difficult for the employees to pass out of the building in an orderly manner, they should be put through fire drills at regular intervals, so that, in case of danger, they would know how to get out of the building in the most rapid manner.—Machinery.

Approves Armstrong Plan.

The writer has just noted the item which you have showing the new plan of financing mills by Mr. C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia, N. C. He certainly seems to have solved the problem of interesting the small or moderate wage earner.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Dissoway, Prest.,

Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.

She—The man from the gas company called to see about the broken pipe today.

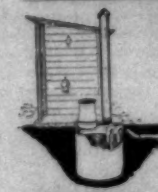
He—What did he say about the gas going to waste?

She—He said it wasn't really going to waste—we would find it all in the bill.—Pittsburg Dispatch.



With Running Water

Rural Sewerage Systems



Without Running Water

Factory made reinforced Concrete watertight "Septic Tanks." No chemicals. Self-cleaning. No odors. Eliminate flies and disease germs. Inexpensive.

Catalogue, prices, etc., on request. We are "Health Engineers."

SANITARY ENGINEERING CO.
Commercial Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE MACHINERY

1—Kitson 2 Beater Breaker Lapper, Automatic Feed.

2—Kitson Finisher Lappers.

30—45" Saco-Pettee Cards.

5—40" Whitin Cards.

8—New Model Whitin Spinning Frames, 192 spindles 3/4" gauge.

2—120 Spindle Lowell Twisters, 3/2" rings. All metal creels.

We handle only thoroughly modern machinery.

Can furnish complete equipments.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Cotton Manufactures, Census of 1914

Values of Principal Products, by States, and Quantities of These Products for the Censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904 and 1899

Compiled by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington

Cotton Goods, Including Cotton, Small Wares and Cotton Lace						Cotton Goods, Including Cotton, Small Wares and Cotton Lace					
Product and State	Value 1914	Quantity				Product and State	Value 1914	Quantity			
		1914	1909	1904	1899			1914	1909	1904	1899
Woven Goods (1)						Toweling and Terry					
Alabama	19,525,519	6,810,712,349	6,348,568,593	5,110,308,812	4,523,430,616	Weaves	9,805,232	75,798,907	52,778,170	40,280,292	(4)
Connecticut	18,560,045	246,512,045	213,195,840	219,746,574	119,328,587	Georgia	1,657,011	14,836,281	12,264,366	4,057,247	
Georgia	42,022,532	203,868,284	186,690,012	174,376,394	164,265,504	Massachusetts	487,237	4,279,318	4,155,909	7,774,515	
Indiana	1,729,577	593,451,604	480,225,528	377,921,674	263,913,404	New Hampshire	789,037	6,362,653	7,432,672	5,415,070	
Maine	19,918,332	31,196,210	46,018,961	37,717,483	36,803,771	New Jersey	239,882	835,862	10,103,237	2,849,854	
Maryland	4,649,284	238,972,102	250,188,405	198,501,318	227,136,731	New York	665,423	3,460,425	1,955,625	1,255,460	
Massachusetts	140,814,418	17,940,482	21,428,788	22,801,376	33,910,582	North Carolina	2,205,777	23,847,820	2,740,348	8,661,799	
Mississippi	2,439,871	2,066,981,948	1,989,578,059	1,586,267,624	1,634,251,238	Pennsylvania	2,759,147	9,989,645	10,501,557	5,408,582	
New Hampshire	33,485,758	42,901,210	45,596,264	36,924,725	20,034,983	All Other States	1,001,718	12,186,903	3,624,456	4,557,765	
New Jersey	6,758,451	357,859,393	404,831,223	347,846,266	333,498,532	Mosquito Netting and Similar Fabrics	2,820,524	97,981,783	59,100,819	36,232,918	41,885,023
New York	7,727,228	40,196,447	40,196,447	30,305,545	28,267,384	Bags and Bagging	9,705,616	129,357,002	63,107,568	57,067,663	32,739,616
North Carolina	60,221,104	121,280,718	147,069,542	112,527,782	130,911,878	Georgia	1,775,122	24,003,048	8,056,804	7,313,137	4,030,293
Pennsylvania	16,235,292	748,119,020	625,876,309	472,596,102	290,772,125	Maine	807,266	5,597,367	9,512,876	2,522,430	6,142,221
Rhode Island	30,042,860	66,202,776	160,702,325	121,871,582	126,065,666	Massachusetts	587,454	6,306,145	6,105,288	16,402,821	8,240,942
South Carolina	70,579,894	351,074,515	363,133,686	299,672,676	300,756,605	New Hampshire	522,527	3,418,909	4,588,550	3,331,492	5,591,681
Tennessee	4,515,562	1,343,606,066	1,079,066,885	872,190,168	613,217,602	North Carolina	284,821	3,116,674	2,460,729	2,230,278	1,285,365
Texas	3,706,654	70,271,185	63,029,001	37,804,774	29,655,984	South Carolina	825,064	10,147,120	19,792,444	14,250,913	229,109
Virginia	9,962,298	41,677,534	37,127,233	20,685,247	16,280,101	All Other States	4,908,362	76,767,789	12,590,877	9,516,591	7,220,005
All Other States	5,833,385	137,932,424	103,045,596	66,457,082	55,894,104	Tapestries	5,411,692	10,137,710	10,657,385	9,605,006	10,166,538
Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, and Muslins (2)	\$196,520,984	3,852,471,903	3,709,031,377	2,990,525,354	2,704,016,875	Pennsylvania	4,803,688	8,106,608	8,783,867	8,691,354	9,586,606
Alabama	6,266,410	119,924,453	123,239,454	148,744,670	82,892,699	All Other States	607,904	2,031,012	1,873,518	913,652	579,932
Connecticut	6,423,411	93,298,425	93,142,124	96,892,403	77,928,000	Other Woven Goods 1	17,248,099	214,287,359	109,858,952	813,495,552	67,472,018
Georgia	15,545,371	312,675,717	263,509,923	218,539,589	137,953,512	Yarns for Sale	127,368,952	497,986,999	470,370,995	364,634,753	332,302,621
Maine	6,623,688	105,715,187	136,448,937	113,490,911	133,436,589	Alabama	5,220,758	25,767,706	25,560,583	18,413,437	14,432,028
Massachusetts	65,014,658	1,340,324,920	1,230,679,320	984,508,087	1,103,689,113	Connecticut	3,497,879	8,409,090	7,914,873	6,385,473	6,010,562
New Hampshire	3,443,893	54,537,854	62,200,189	105,127,829	148,252,321	Georgia	13,274,864	65,777,960	61,956,708	45,356,389	35,748,694
North Carolina	14,266,826	307,495,671	269,603,261	198,872,398	139,330,355	Maine	1,772,192	5,553,096	3,259,274	3,381,111	2,768,234
Rhode Island	13,923,977	204,923,852	246,831,368	183,488,981	227,549,356	Massachusetts	38,784,313	112,623,922	108,930,860	83,399,133	87,656,177
South Carolina	51,471,351	1,062,448,052	864,624,681	663,269,217	458,297,017	New Hampshire	341,886	968,319	1,930,524	3,859,034	6,015,260
All Other States	18,541,399	251,127,772	418,752,120	277,590,769	284,687,913	New Jersey	1,400,267	3,723,938	4,926,844	4,230,629	3,727,865
Ducks	47,921,989	248,539,379	162,476,322	122,601,212	129,234,076	New York	6,968,631	31,675,350	31,765,481	24,943,995	17,922,997
Alabama	6,469,231	38,730,257	29,455,832	25,645,853	15,614,278	North Carolina	27,538,174	168,310,924	142,213,450	95,481,949	86,970,599
Georgia	10,191,661	74,902,656	49,484,921	30,429,272	31,673,622	Pennsylvania	2,075,228	9,476,991	11,448,343	14,303,093	18,718,490
Maryland	8,846,524	13,212,532	13,872,294	14,148,404	25,139,642	Rhode Island	5,679,149	15,744,098	19,752,920	16,462,391	14,882,710
Massachusetts	10,384,436	35,818,899	29,169,491	14,486,473	17,903,957	South Carolina	6,078,250	27,861,944	32,709,732	31,645,397	24,859,616
New Jersey	4,401,889	9,641,253	5,747,008	2,991,048	1,369,127	Tennessee	1,783,607	8,601,057	7,443,170	5,062,494	2,000,083
Texas	2,691,963	27,667,048	13,660,253	7,670,619	7,655,784	All Other States	2,948,753	13,472,604	10,558,233	11,710,228	10,086,306
All Other States	9,386,280	48,566,699	21,106,523	27,229,543	29,878,266	Thread	22,917,099	26,507,023	23,700,957	17,163,741	15,907,058
Ginghams	36,706,542	489,661,133	537,430,463	302,316,132	278,392,708	Connecticut	7,115,343	7,088,464	5,262,776	4,038,361	3,432,159
Maine	3,199,170	31,099,290	43,424,412	25,793,707	9,835,356	Massachusetts	5,310,636	7,713,857	6,563,216	4,717,974	3,390,883
Massachusetts	10,157,707	129,379,233	139,552,491	70,831,304	59,332,358	New Jersey	6,233,696	5,860,545	5,848,927	3,990,863	3,634,795
North Carolina	6,427,154	100,741,627	111,994,426	79,056,081	79,531,181	New York	238,035	331,000	594,542	68,088	330,000
Pennsylvania	691,092	7,243,900	12,671,537	8,211,240	11,792,638	Pennsylvania	257,455	412,952	471,457	511,080	258,719
South Carolina	1,456,884	25,698,766	29,417,246	26,212,195	16,752,808	Rhode Island	3,247,298	2,675,562	3,715,469	2,934,660	3,943,840
All Other States	14,774,535	195,488,317	199,370,351	92,211,606	106,548,417	All Other States	514,736	2,424,643	1,243,570	902,715	916,662
Napped Fabrics	24,352,020	263,862,227	305,655,864	330,808,140	268,852,716	Twine (6)	2,792,125	13,284,875	13,715,771	7,301,589	11,642,718
Georgia	1,316,680	16,190,524	20,472,753	6,797,117	6,044,140	Cordage and Rope (7)	891,223	5,515,658	7,603,907	(4)	(4)
Massachusetts	7,870,079	75,155,157	129,982,755	144,456,099	137,139,384	Cotton (Mill) Waste	14,421,929	317,360,019	310,513,348	247,649,640	270,862,613
New Hampshire	5,192,818	49,650,233	71,473,913	87,666,096	62,253,909	Alabama	325,078	8,622,029	10,405,797	6,873,474	6,764,490
North Carolina	7,262,674	90,152,119	64,627,668	62,053,042	30,175,177	Connecticut	720,299	11,374,187	11,315,800	9,923,878	10,153,771
All Other States	2,709,769	32,714,194	25,099,375	23,834,836	33,180,106	Georgia	606,680	19,173,934	19,684,927	16,162,249	15,310,595
Fancy Weaves, Tals 3	129,695,313	1,399,486,243	1,815,765,235	1,123,507,987	892,709,523	Maine	397,392	9,529,852	7,748,539	5,689,226	10,532,399
Georgia	8,670,324	123,613,539	116,990,787	81,470,676	54,315,668	Massachusetts	6,793,957	125,634,736	115,907,265	82,270,060	114,597,274
Massachusetts	38,965,739	383,934,804	432,866,026	342,153,330	305,001,949	New Hampshire	409,865	15,360,363	12,366,641	9,651,117	18,748,350
North Carolina	14,966,732	154,448,022	167,925,952	112,990,210	139,934,115	North Carolina	1,390,461	38,455,783	34,861,543	22,235,597	22,039,030
South Carolina	13,787,278	211,461,967	148,215,975	158,088,019	129,862,142	Pennsylvania	97,915	2,613,542	3,038,771	2,277,242	5,664,528
All Other States	52,306,180	526,027,911	452,767,396	427,805,732	366,595,619	Rhode Island	1,325,590	23,079,944	42,158,042	49,352,389	19,159,895
Drills	21,256,698	289,969,885	238,869,407	194,735,303	237,206,549	South Carolina	1,349,787	40,417,952	29,621,480	24,199,029	25,582,434
Alabama	2,380,794	29,847,444	21,790,867	11,602,266	14,867,094	Tennessee	68,806	2,246,044	2,164,304	2,263,961	1,150,099
Georgia	5,087,859										

Child Labor in the South. (Continued from Page 3.)

Later, a woman's society of that city issued a scathing pamphlet from his pen, winding up something in this way: "The Southern textile mill owners are enslaving babes fresh from their mother's arms; killing them by slow degrees in insanitary factories. These southern cotton mills are trying to re-establish the old slave system of the South, but with the white children of the poor as their victims. Down with such inhuman greed. Our better class of citizenship must crush out this child slavery in the South—forever stamp it out in southern textile mills."

That is the substance of his falsehoods, if not his exact words. Those far away who could no better believe that young man—for had he not made a "personal investigation," just as the pamphlet said he had?

"When the labor commission in Washington, that was appointed by the United States senate to look into the conditions of child labor in the South, heard evidence from mill children themselves; when that commission visited southern cotton and knitting mills, and saw how modern and sanitary everything was within them, even to the First Aid Kits recommended by the National Association of Massachusetts—kits that are everywhere in every mill for immediate use in case of even the most trivial accident; when it saw the churches maintained by the mills, the free schools in mill villages, the attractive and cleanly cottages, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings; when mill children told how happy they were; when that commission came directly into contact with a race of humanity that was in process of regeneration—being brought from poverty, filthy, low morals and indolence, into a happy, industrious band of laughing, well-fed and cleanly youths, that had as good a start in education and moral training as any other youths of their age—that commission reported, to quote their own words—"Conditions in the South are different from what has been represented to us."

"Public sentiment was strong for the child labor bill, and in view of the necessity of some law for the protection of working children in the North and the East, to stamp out real child slavery under merciless manufacturers, who looked only to the dollars, caring nothing for the lives and welfare of the kiddies who earned those dollars for them, every well informed person wished for the passage of a child labor bill. I myself regard the Owens' Child Labor Bill as one of the grand achievements of the Wilson administration."

Hardships on Southern Mill Children

But I fear its effects on southern mill children. Unless those children can work in the mills, the mill men cannot afford to give them the uplift service. I fear that law will disturb the happy arrangements that have been so mutually profitable to mill children and mill managers. My hope is that it will not interfere with that grand work that is bringing light where there was total darkness; industry where

there was no ambition; happiness where there was listless indolence.

"Do not misunderstand me—I am for the child labor law; but I had a hope that southern textile mills, in view of their philanthropic work among the children of the mills, might be exempted from some of its enactments. I wished to see some amendment accepted that would protect southern mill children, so they would not become victims instead of beneficiaries of that law."

"Now, my friends, in closing, let me reiterate, that what I have told you comes from my own individual acquaintance with child labor conditions in the South. I had preconceived notions, I frankly admit, when I first went into the South. I had been deceived, as many another had been. But this changed actual conditions, when I became acquainted with the children and their environments, when I met face to face that noble race of Christian gentlemen who are rescuing a race of human beings from themselves."

"Like snow before a vernal sun, my prejudice melted away. You may give full credence to what I have told you, as representing conditions as I saw them. I talked with owners and managers, and learned from them future plans fully as uplifting as present plans. I talked with operatives and learned from them their appreciation of what has been, and is being done for them. I have misrepresented nothing to you. I have no object in so doing. I am not a Southerner—but a product from our own dear old state of Missouri. I have no other object in this address than to set you right on a much misrepresented subject."

"If I have interested you, I am glad. If I have bored you blame it on your entertainment committee, who talked me into this address against my will."

"I thank you for your gracious attention."

Dyeing in Early Times.

Every once in a while something happens in the great machinery of modern progress to strip all the gears and show how impossible it is to depend absolutely on the modern methods of doing any business. It is true that in the long run the ingenious machinery of today will accomplish in shorter time and often in much better way, what in other days required more time and effort; but still when the hitch does come, and it comes suddenly with no recourse but the original methods, it sets us to thinking that, after all, safety and sanity are good associates, and it is better to go slow and sure than to rush with the crowd of modern times to a certain destruction.

The present embarrassing condition of the dye shortage naturally turns thought back scores of years to those times when synthetic dyes were unthought of as the theory of evolution; when each home conducted its own manufactory of almost everything required therein. When the farmer as a lord of many acres and perfectly independent of Trusts and Unions and combines of

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any kind. In those days the women of the family were as accomplished dyers as they were skilled in many other domestic arts.

While certain recognized dyes of commerce were in reach of the rural home, the use of local vegetable dyes was most common, and roots and barks and woods supplied the materials. The butternuts were carefully gathered in the Autumn when the frost had separated them from the trees, and the children later in the winter reveled in the toothsome meats; while the housewife as eagerly collected and saved the outer bark or rind of the nuts, which at that season had become a deep brown. These rinds when steeped in water furnished an excellent, durable and lasting brown color. This has gone into National history as the "butternut" of the uniforms of the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

Sumach afforded a yellow color, the shrub belonging to the same vegetable family as the fustic of commerce. The wood of this shrub, common to the degree of a nuisance in some country localities, produced a brilliant yellow dye.

The materials of commerce for dyes were few in number and of the primary colors. Indigo furnished blue, the cochineal bug that is found on the cactus in Mexico was the source of a brilliant red, and with these primary colors, from the local and imported dyestuffs, the housewife made blends and combinations, producing a variety of colors and shades.

Thus the introduction of a little blue into the sumach yellow produced a green, varied in shade and depth of tone according to the proportions of the two colors used; more blue made a dark green; more yellow a light green.

Cochineal and blue produced the various grades of purple. Black was generally produced from logwood, a tropical import.

Other combinations depended on the ingenuity of the dyer, but to insure fastness, copperas was mixed with the liquids in certain proportions, and the dye became dependable. Once it was applied to a fabric no known power could free it. It was "fixed" and "fast" forever, as fabrics made in those days and now existing show.

Another material for producing a shade of blue, and one not commonly used, was the dark blue paper in which loaves of sugar were wrapped. A century ago there was no granulated sugar. The substance was in the form of a conical-shell-shaped loaves, wrapped in a peculiar, heavy blue paper. Thrifty housewives saved this paper and, steeping it in water, it gave out a peculiar shade of blue, not so dark as indigo, but satisfactory and delicate. Fixed with copperas, it was one that not all could copy.

In many rural kitchens the blueing pot stood in a stated position all the time, its contents kept replenished, and ready for service. The process of dyeing brought forth the brass kettles which in various sizes are valued relics of the past. These were proof against the chemical action of the dyes and were carefully prepared and cleaned to eliminate all traces of verdigris.

The results of the soaking of the fabrics in this vat of color were in every way satisfactory and permanent.—Textile American.

Cotton Used in Explosives.

Washington.—The use of cotton fibre in the manufacture of explosives made a striking increase during the first half of this year. Considerably more was used up to June 30 than during all of 1915, the census bureau has announced in its first report giving statistics called for by the recently passed law which called for quarterly reports of raw and prepared cotton andinters, cotton waste and hull fibre consumed in the manufacture of gun cotton and explosives of all kinds.

After a careful canvass the census bureau compiled returns from 178 establishments which showed that 244,003 equivalent 500 pound bales of bleached cotton fibre were used during last year, 141,988 bales during the quarter ending March 31, 1916, and 142,725 bales during the quarter ending June 30, 1916.

Prepared cotton held by manufacturers of explosives at the end of last year amounted to 30,483 equivalent 500 pound bales, at the end of March, 19933 bales and at the end of June 22,895 bales.

It was disclosed by the reports to the bureau that the loss in bleaching cotton for nitrating purposes varied considerably, but was between 30 and 440 per cent. Based on an average loss of 35 per cent the gross weight of cotton fibre used in explosives manufacture was 375,000 equivalent 500 pound bales last year, 223,000 bales for the first quarter this year and 220,000 bales for the second quarter.

While a few explosives manufacturers were found to bleach all or a part of the cotton fibre used by them, it appeared to be the general practice to purchase the fibre already prepared, so the statistics were prepared on that basis.

Woven Cotton Cloth Found in Indian Ruins.

Three thousand years ago cotton was raised in northern New Mexico and woven into cloth by prehistoric Aztecs. Also, they made rope and twine, perhaps even thread, of cotton and of the yucca plant, known to an enlightened modern civilization as soapweed, or Spanish bayonet, and chiefly used by small boys for the manufacture of toy daggers.

The cotton cloth has been discovered in explorations directed by Earl H. Norris, of the University of Colorado, acting for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Norris began work July 20 on a four years' exploration of the famous Aztec ruins on the ranch of H. D. Abrams, within an hour's walk of Aztec, New Mexico.

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at her aunt's bonnet. "Well, dear," asked the aunt at last, "what do you think of it?" "Oh," replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Mother said it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't scare me a bit."—Ex.

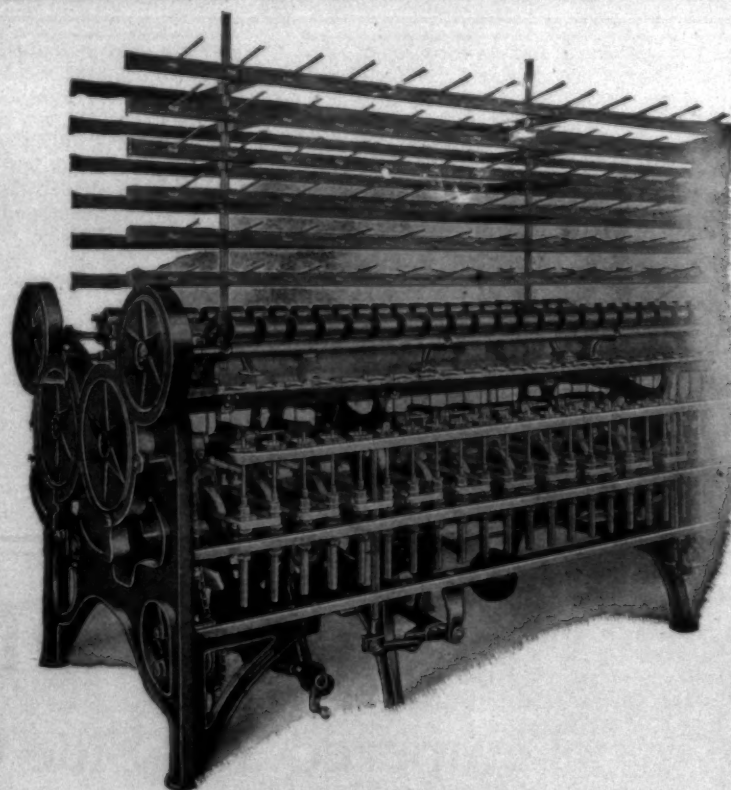
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FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

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Produce more even yarn

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Pawtucket, R. I.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Will Dye on Slasher.

Jno. W. Davis of Greenville, S. C., claims that he has invented a method of dyeing warps on slasher so that no dye vats will be required. We have no details of the invention. Mr. Davis writes us that it is a success and that he has shown it to several prominent machinery men.

Ball Bearings.

The wisdom of running line shafting in ball bearings is now pretty generally understood, not only from a power-saving point of view, but on account of saving in lubricant and cleanliness.

Most power users allow that ball bearings save power as compared with plain bearings, but hesitate at the extra cost.

It will, therefore, be of interest to refer to a few tests which, by giving a definite basis, will enable us to consider properly the financial proposition involved.

The author was called upon to carry out some tests of this character in Bombay, and he selected two shafts in different cotton mills that were suitable for the purpose. In each case a length of shafting was separated from the main drive, and driven by an electric motor specially installed. Both lengths of shafting were 2 1-2 inches diameter, but were fitted with very different types of bearings, and differently loaded. They were selected partly for that reason. The first length was 66 feet long, carried in seven rigid, brass-bushed, bottle lubricated bearings, about 1 1-2 diameters long, and drove nine carding machines, the driving pulleys being fitted close to the bearings. The second length was about 150 feet long, carried in 16 collar and channel bearings, 2 1-2 diameters long, and drove a number of light machines in the preparation room, such as warp winders, bobbin winders, etc.

The output to the motor, with all machines at work, was as follows:—

No. 1 shaft 9,114 watts.

No. 2 shaft 6,955 watts.

The load was fairly evenly dis-

tributed along each shaft.

From the above it is seen that the load per square inch of bearing surface was very much greater in No. 1 shaft than in No. 2; and at the same time, the system of lubrication was inferior in the former.

One would naturally suppose that the saving to be effected by fitting ball bearings would be much more in No. 1 than in No. 2 shaft, and that supposition was justified; in fact, the two shafts may be taken as almost extremes of the ordinary run of cases.

Careful readings of the input to the motor were taken with the shafts in plain bearings, and after double row self-aligning ball bearings had been fitted. The savings were as follows:

No. 1 shaft 1,742 watts.

No. 2 shaft 1,764 watts.

Thus it is seen that the actual power saved was very nearly the same in each case, although seven bearings had been replaced on No. 1, and 16 on No. 2. Obviously, No. 1 was the better financial proposition.—Abstract of paper read before the Manchester Association of Engineers, Eng.

About Yarn Numbers.

In the knitting industry, yarn problems of a type unknown to any other branch of the textile trade are constantly occurring. For instance, if a certain woven material is composed of cotton and woolen threads, it can almost be assured that the cotton appears in the warps and the wool in the weft, whereas in the knitting of a fabric the separate threads can be so placed that the woolen thread appears on the one side of the fabric and the cotton thread on the other, and thus a much greater percentage of variation is possible.

Hence it will be understood that any general treatise of yarns from the main textile standpoint is distinctly lacking when applied to the knitting industry. Further, the relation between count and gauge is not a mathematical constant, and varies considerably in accordance with the type of needle used in the

machine and the principle of the machine employed. All these points show distinctly that the successful solving of the problem of counts and gauges can only be attempted by those who, in addition to possessing the general knowledge of yarn calculations, have specialized in the application of this knowledge to knitting frames and machines.

All systems of yarn numbering are based solely upon a comparison of length and weight. In the majority of cases it is the number of length units in a given weight divided by a constant, but in one or two cases it is the weight in units of a fixed length.

It will be seen that under the first system the greater the number, the finer the count, whereas under the second system the greater the number the coarser the count.

Owing to the great variation in structure, substance, and twist, yarns are never numbered on yarn diameter, as the computation of the specific thickness of a yarn can only be obtained approximately, and moreover, a given diameter would not determine the working properties of the yarn. Thus the diameter of a hard twisted worsted yarn would differ greatly from that of a soft spun cashmere of a similar count.

Undoubtedly, yarn systems were evolved from the principle of reeling off a certain length of yarn to test the accurate setting of the spinning frame or mule. From this reeling of a definite number of yards to weigh varying amounts according to the thickness or count required, a system of yarn counts was obtained. Unfortunately almost every spinner had his own ideas about the circumference of his reel and the number of turns, hence the diversity in the yarn systems is easily understood. At the present time, however, many of the older systems have become obsolete, and the systems now in use are distinct to the various spinning centers and not usually to isolated firms.

Briefly, the yarn systems may first be classified in accordance with their coposition. Thus worsted, woolen, cotton, silk ramie, and linen yarns are all numbered on different

principles, and, further, as may be expected, different systems are used in different countries owing to the lack of a universal system of weights and measures.—Hosiery Trade Journal.

So Much Good in All.

If we could know each other more thoroughly—could know each other's inmost thoughts as we know our own inmost thought—then we could see how very, very, much alike we are.

There is so very much that is fine and good in every human being, though oftentimes hidden by qualities and actions not at all lovely, and as we aren't gifted with the ability to always see clearly through the unlovely qualities and actions to the real good, we must not be so quick to judge.

After all I think the old world is an infinitely better place than many would have us believe, and human beings are infinitely better than we believe them to be.

Then, too, there is much that is bad in each and every one of us—more bad in us than we would care to tell about or be accused of having, and so you see none of us is wholly good or wholly bad, and it is only that we are not able to discern the good or to see the bad that we credit this one with more goodness and that one with more badness than perhaps either really possesses.

Yes, we are wrought much alike—so much that is good—so much that is bad, and though no harm ever comes of crediting one with goodness as usually it is an incentive to one to be good, it does do a great deal of harm to credit one with too much badness, for oftentimes we make no effort to live up to a higher standard than the one we are credited as living up to by our friends.

There is so much good in all of us—so much more than we dream; so much more than we are apt to know anything about if we refuse to look for it or expect it.—Harriet Russell, in Houston Post.

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Arcade-Victoria Mill Fair.

The fourth annual Arcade-Victoria Mill Village Fair was held on Saturday at the Arcade Mill village, Rock Hill, S. C., and was a great success in every particular.

It has been the custom of the management of these two mills to co-operate with the employees of the two neighbor villages, and hold the fairs alternately on their respective grounds. This fair should have been held at the Victoria, but owing to new warehouses now under construction, and not being able to complete it in time, the fair was held at the Arcade through the courtesy of the officials of this mill.

The entire population of the two mills had been looking forward for months to the event and under the direction of Superintendent A. T. Quantz and J. C. Getty all details were completed and with ideal weather and a large crowd the fair was all that could have been desired.

There was a good display of gingham and other cloth in many different patterns, while on the opposite side was the loom upon which the cloth was made. Further on were two aisles on either side of which were white covered counters on which was displayed fancy work, consisting of crocheted edged centerpieces, table covers, towels, handkerchiefs, pillow tops and dainty pieces of lingerie. There also were dresses from cloth made at the mill. On one side was the fancy work made by the young ladies of the community and on the other work made by the mothers.

On another counter were displayed shirts from the Northern factories, made from the cloth from these mills. Taking up the entire end of this department was the flower show which was very beautiful. There were beautiful begonias, geraniums (different colors), roses and many different kinds of flowers, handsome ferns of different varieties and growing plants, which banked the room in a glorious profusion.

Upon the left of this was the booth for children under 12 years old and on display here were articles of their handiwork. There was cake, candies, centerpieces, crocheted work, dolls dressed and the boys displayed boxes, ladders and many things which they, too, had made.

Along one side of the building in a different part of the warehouse was displayed a model kitchen, dining room and bed room, and next to this was the Village Boy Scouts. Within the tent was shown the different ways of dressing wounds and broken bones.

There were wonderful display of canned fruits, pickles and vegetables and at another booth was the washing machine and electric iron, this booth being under the direction of two Winthrop students. The kindergarten booth displayed many interesting articles made by the little tots and there was a booth where many relics were displayed. Attracting especial attention were the tiny models made by Prof. James L. Carbery of the church, school house (within which were tiny dolls sitting at their desks), power house and model home. Sur-

rounding the latter was an example of gardening and of beautifying the exterior grounds. Upon the outside of the building there were exhibits of chickens.

At 10 o'clock there was a parade lead by Cahartt band in which the kindergarten and school children, tomato clubs, domestic science clubs, athletic teams and religious workers took part, this being the first feature of the day. Then all the visitors took seats around the grandstand, and a few minutes after 10 until 12 o'clock there were a number of addresses by leading educators in the state and city. Professor Carbery was master of ceremonies and in a happy little speech introduced Rev. Nathan Matthews, who offered prayer. Dr. W. S. Currell, president of the University of South Carolina, made an interesting address, stressing the points of having a savings account laid up for old age, and the advantages of compulsory education. Other talks were made by Professor Carbery, Mrs. Ethel Thomas, of Mill News, Alexander Long, president of the Arcade Mill, Miss Mary E. Frayser, State agent mill community work, and Prof. R. C. Burt, superintendent of city schools.

At 12:30 a barbecue dinner was served to hundreds.

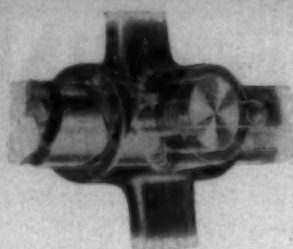
Cone Export & Commission Co. to Have New Office in New York.

The Cone Export & Commission Co. has leased the premises at the corner of Worth and Church streets, now occupied by West, Baker & Co., and will occupy the same shortly after the first of the year.

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to **WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL**

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Robt. Taylor Killed by Negroes.

Robt. A. Taylor of Greenville, S. C., inventor of a shuttle attachment, died at Charlotte on Oct. 7th, from a pistol shot wound which he received early last Sunday morning, Oct. 1st, when two intoxicated negroes attempted to rob him.

When taken to the hospital Sunday morning an operation followed. For several days his condition seemed to grow worse, and another operation was performed Friday night, as the last effort to save his life.

The shooting of Taylor was

tragic. It was said that he and a friend had given a colored man money to get them liquor, and after waiting awhile they encountered two negroes who, they thought were those to whom the money had been given earlier in the night. An altercation followed and Taylor was shot in the stomach by one of the negroes, after which the colored men disappeared in the darkness.

At the time of the shooting Mr. Taylor was in Charlotte working for the Savona Mills, during a period of pending litigation which he had begun against the manufacturers of his invention.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916

Growth of Cotton Manufacturing in the South.

On page five of this issue will be found an exceedingly interesting table compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The table gives the value of cotton manufactures in 1914 and the volume in 1914 as compared with that of 1909, 1904 and 1899.

The statistics show that in 1914 the United States produced \$488,728,000 of cotton woven goods and of these the South produced \$202,969,000.

They show that in 1914 the United States produced \$127,363,000 of cotton yarns and of that amount the South produced \$63,893,000, or almost exactly half.

If the above statistics could be obtained for 1916 they would be much higher on account of the increase in production and also the marked increase per pound, which has resulted during the past twelve months.

The production of cotton woven goods by all the Southern States was as follows:

Woven Goods

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Alabama	246,512,045	219,746,574
Georgia	593,451,604	377,921,674
Mississippi	42,901,210	36,924,725
North Carolina	748,119,020	472,596,102
South Carolina	1,343,606,066	872,190,168
Tennessee	70,271,185	37,804,774
Texas	41,677,534	20,685,247
Virginia	137,932,424	66,457,082

The figures show that the production of cloth by South Carolina mills increased 471,000,000 square yards, while that of Georgia and North Carolina made increases of 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 square yards.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, and Muslins.

The South Carolina and North Carolina increases were due largely to sheetings as is shown by the following:

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Alabama	119,924,453	148,744,670
Georgia	312,675,717	218,539,589
North Carolina	307,495,671	198,872,898
South Carolina	1,062,448,052	663,269,217

Ducks.

Georgia and Alabama and Texas seem to be the only factors in cotton duck, and Georgia is the largest manufacturer of heavy duck.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Alabama	38,730,257	25,645,853
Georgia	74,902,656	30,429,272
Texas	27,667,048	7,670,619

Ginghams.

While Georgia and Alabama are the duck manufacturing States, North Carolina leads in gingham, with South Carolina a bad second.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
North Carolina	100,741,627	79,056,081
South Carolina	25,698,766	26,212,195

Napped Fabrics.

North Carolina also leads in napped fabrics, but Georgia is also becoming a factor.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Georgia	16,190,524	6,797,117
North Carolina	90,152,119	62,053,042

Fancy Weaves.

In fancy weaves Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have each increased 50,000,000 square yards in ten years.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Georgia	123,613,539	81,470,676
North Carolina	154,448,022	113,990,210
South Carolina	211,461,966	158,088,019

Drills.

In drills Georgia made the greatest increase in ten years, but South Carolina still leads.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Alabama	29,847,444	11,602,266
Georgia	68,911,226	41,727,888
Mississippi	6,676,949	8,803,605
North Carolina	18,438,152	5,270,874
South Carolina	98,617,604	88,551,799

Toweling and Terry Weaves.

In terry towels North Carolina has become a great factor because of the mills at Kannapolis, N. C., but Griffin, Ga., is also bringing that State to the front.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Georgia	14,836,281	4,057,247
North Carolina	23,847,820	8,661,799

Cotton Bagging.

In cotton bagging Georgia has shown a big increase while North Carolina has stood still and South Carolina shown an actual decrease.

	1914	1904
	Square Yds.	Square Yds.
Georgia	24,003,048	7,313,137
North Carolina	3,116,674	3,230,278
South Carolina	10,147,120	14,250,913

Market Yarns.

North Carolina stands out far beyond the other States as a manufacturer of market yarns and shows an increase of 73,000,000 pounds in ten years, while South Carolina has actually decreased its yarn output.

	1914	1904
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama	25,757,706	18,413,437
Georgia	65,777,960	45,356,389
North Carolina	168,310,924	95,481,949
South Carolina	27,861,944	31,675,397
Tennessee	8,601,057	5,062,494

Twine, Cordage and Rope, Cotton (Mill) Waste.

The increase of coarse waste yarns has been very equally distributed.

	1914	1904
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama	8,622,029	6,873,474
Georgia	19,173,934	16,162,249
North Carolina	38,445,782	22,235,597
South Carolina	40,417,953	24,199,029
Tennessee	2,246,044	2,263,961

Statement of Ownership, Management, Etc., of Southern Textile Bulletin.

Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published weekly at Charlotte, N. C., as required by the act of August 24th, 1912.

Editor, managing editor, David

Clark; publisher, Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.; owner, David Clark, doing business under the name of the Clark Publishing Co., which is not incorporated.

No bonds or mortgages.
(Signed) David Clark.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of October, 1916.

A. G. Robertson,
Notary Public.

PERSONAL NEWS

T. H. Fairchild, superintendent of Jonesboro (Tenn.) Yarn Mills, paid us a visit last week.

J. H. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at Kincaid Mill No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

Chas. Ballard has been promoted to overseer of warp spinning at Kincaid Mill No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

Jas. Dauss has been promoted to overseer of filling spinning at the Kincaid Mill No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

E. D. Cantrel is now overseer of spinning at the Acworth (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Pat Damon of Monroe, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at the Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.

John S. Lockman of Lindale, Ga., has accepted a position with the Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Smith of Valmead, N. C., has accepted position at McAdenville (N. C.) Mills.

A. C. Cashion has completed overhauling at the Jewell Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

L. W. Redd is now overseer of night spinning at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

R. G. Adams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

L. E. Deal has resigned as second hand of jack spinning at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C.

C. G. Swinney has been promoted from section man to second hand of jack spinning at Draper, N. C.

J. M. McCarn has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

D. C. Lewis has been promoted to night overseer of carding at Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

L. B. Purcell has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

C. R. Macy, of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., is now second hand in night carding at the Tenille (Ga.) Mills.

J. S. Lewis, Jr., has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

H. A. King of Summerworth, N. H., is now superintendent of Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, Lanett, Ala.

W. A. Riddle has been promoted from carder and spinner to superintendent of the Roberta Mill, Concord, N. C.

Ed. Bailey has resigned his position at the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., and accepted one with the Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

J. E. Norcutt has been transferred from day superintendent to night superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

P. P. Murphy, superintendent of the Peerless Mill, Lowell, N. C., will also be superintendent of the Dorothy Mill, Dallas, N. C.

Clifford Brown is now second hand in spinning in one of the rooms of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. Thomason, superintendent of the Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills, was an Atlanta visitor last Saturday.

J. H. Stillwell is now overseer of carding and spinning at both the Atlas Mfg. Co., and the Huss Mfg. Co., of Bessemer City, N. C.

I. L. Britt has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Mills and accepted a similar position at the Maple Mill, Dillon, S. C.

E. D. Benoy has resigned his position at the Robinson Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Claude Brady of Ramseur, N. C., has accepted a position as salesman for the Randolph Manufacturing Company's store, Franklinville, N. C.

M. P. Stacks has resigned as carder and spinner at the Anchor Cotton Mills, Huntsville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.

S. V. Upchurch, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Johnston Mill, North Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.

J. S. Kiser, who was formerly overseer of spinning at the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a similar position with the Carolina Mills at Maiden.

J. C. Gay, who has been overseer of spinning at Selma, N. C., has resigned to become night overseer of spinning and winding at Bladenboro, N. C.

H. P. Pope has resigned his position with the Jonesboro (Tenn.) Yarn Mills to become night overseer of picker room at the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.

A. N. McAbee has resigned as second hand in carding at the Aldora Mill, Barnesville, Ga., to become overseer of carding at the Tenille (Ga.) Mills.

E. C. Thomas has resigned as second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 2, Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Mayes Mfg. Co., Mayworth, N. C.



ALBANY GREASE

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— — — Paxton, formerly overseer of dyeing at Lexington, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of bleaching at the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

Wm. G. Reynolds has sold his interest in the Dorothy Mill, Dallas, N. C., and resigned as superintendent and manager. The Dorothy Mill has been very prosperous under Mr. Reynolds' management.

W. R. Hills of Boston is now making his 14th trip through the South. He represents the old established house of Masury-Young Co., and sells the specialties for which they have become famous—Loom Lubrik, Removoil, Disinfectants, Twister Ring Grease, etc.

Climax Spinning Co.,

Belmont, N. C.

C. L. Bumgardner...Superintendent Recently promoted to Southern R. H. Hale Carder manager of A. Klipstein & Co., with W. P. Lee Spinner offices in Charlotte.



Paul H. Haddock

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SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Egan, Ga.—The Martel Mfg. Co. are putting in 328 new Draper looms and will begin operation at an early date.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Fredk Victor & Achelis, Haywood Department, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Arista Mills Co., and the Southside Mills, manufacturers of chambray, etc.

McCombs, Miss.—It is reported that A. B. Sanders of Charlotte, N. C., will start up the Delta Cotton Mills. His wife is a large stockholder in the mill which has been idle for several years.

Patterson, N. C.—At a re-sale of of the Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Company property, last Wednesday, only two bidders appeared on the scene, namely, W. J. Lenoir, of Lenoir, and Ex-sheriff Watts, of Alexander county. Bidding began at \$30,910, and was knocked off to Mr. Lenoir at \$34,300. This is subject to a 10 per cent raise in ten days from date of sale.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Signal Knitting Mills have just purchased through the Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., what this company considers the ideal power transmission equipment. Standard pressed steel hangers fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings, which together with American Steel Split Pulleys complete the equipment.

Griffin, Ga.—The Griffin Hosiery Mills have been incorporated with \$13,500 capital, and will establish a mill to knit hosiery for women's wear. The equipment of machinery has been purchased, and a building has been rented. Robert P. Shapard, B. B. Brown, R. C. Crouch and J. P. Mason, of Griffin, and Thomas L. Shappard of Aubrey, Ark., are the incorporators.

Marion, N. C.—The Clinchfield Manufacturing Company recently let the contract for the new Clinchfield Cotton Mill, to the Gallivan Construction Company of Greenville, S. C. The contract calls for the completion of the new mill by April 15, 1917.

This will be known as Clinchfield No. 2, and will operate 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The building will contain 249,000 square feet of floor space.

Valdese, N. C.—A \$100,000 cotton mill to be built in the very near future is one of the prospects of Valdese, the Waldensian colony town in Burke. It has one of the most prosperous hosiery mills in the state, an embroidery mill, which is the only one of its kind in the south, and a cotton mill which has been very successful. If built, the new mill will be one the same general plan as the first, and has interested in it many of the same stockholders.

Hickory, N. C.—The Ivey Mill Co. have just completed a new small Y. M. C. A. building for the benefit of employees, and it is now receiving the second coat of paint. The building is equipped with swimming pool, shower bath, pressing club, barber shop, and a nice auditorium.

Summerville, Ga.—The stockholders and the directors of the Summerville Cotton Mills held their annual meeting last week. The President made a very gratifying report of the progress of the mill for the past year. The usual dividend was declared and the officers authorized to sell the treasury stock of the corporation and to use the proceeds thereof in such addition and extension to the present mill as might to them seem best. When this additional stock is sold the paid up capital of the mill will be \$300,000. The present mill cost just about this, and if the proceeds of the additional stock sales are used for the construction of a new mill, as is now contemplated, it will mean that Summerville will have a half million dollar mill in the near future.

The same directors and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Jno. D. Taylor, pres-

ident and treasurer; B. H. Edmondson, vice president; E. N. Martin, secretary, and E. Montgomery, superintendent.

Macon, Ga.—The capital of the Bibb Manufacturing Company was increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 at a meeting of the stockholders Oct. 5th, the million new issue being provided for out of accumulated surplus.

This increase was found desirable on account of the extensive enlargements having been made on the properties at Columbus.

The fact that the new issue was provided for from accumulated surplus is proof of the remarkable success being experienced by the company. Officers of the company stated that they have had a very successful year.

All the old officers were re-elected and are as follows: E. T. Comer, president; James H. Porter, first vice president; William D. Anderson, second vice president; C. H. Williamson, secretary-treasurer, and A. P. Findley, assistant treasurer. The directors are: E. T. Comer, R. J. Taylor, E. W. Stetson, James H. Porter, William D. Anderson and B. P. O'Neal, of Macon; Judge Samuel B. Adams, Mills B.

Adams, Mills B. Lane and H. Weber, of Savannah; R. C. Jordan and W. C. Bradley, of Columbus, and W. E. Muir, of Haslemere, England.

Anderson, S. C.—Mr. Jas. P. Gossett, as president, submitted his annual report to the stockholders of the Brogon Cotton Mills on Oct. 9th. The report was very satisfactory.

The stockholders re-elected the same board of directors, as follows: G. M. Whittin of Whitinsville, Mass.; George A. Draper of Hopedale, Mass.; C. R. Makepeace of Providence; J. W. Dorsey of New York; Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., of Baltimore; Jas. P. Gossett of Williamston; Jas. D. Hammett, H. H. Watkins and B. B. Gossett of Anderson.

The directors met after the meeting of the stockholders and re-elected officers for another year, as follows: Jas. P. Gossett, president and treasurer; B. B. Gossett, vice president and assistant treasurer, and G. T. McGregor, secretary.

Graniteville, S. C.—Judge Henry A. M. Smith issued an order in the United States district court here directing the receivers of the Graniteville Manufacturing company to pay all accrued interest on the debts of the company up until October 1, 1916.

The receivers of the company are Jacob Phinitzy of Augusta, Ga., and R. Goodwin Rhett of Charleston. The order states that the mills have been making money. Interest on all claims approved by the master, those allowed by the court, as well as those uncontested, is to be paid.

In another order Judge Smith decreed that all creditors of the Graniteville Manufacturing company be credited with compounded interest on deposits to date when receivers took charge.

Anderson, S. C.—The stockholders of the Anderson and Brogon Cotton Mills met in annual session Oct. 9th.

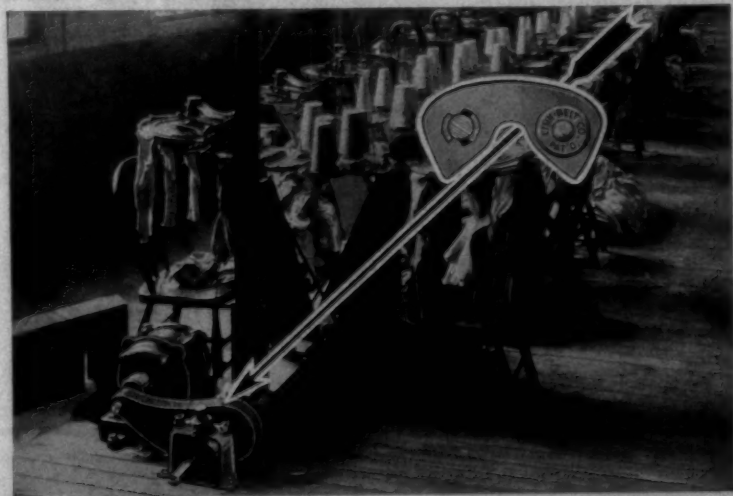
Mr. Jas. D. Hammett, as president, submitted his annual report to the stockholders of the Anderson Mills. The same board of directors was re-elected for another year. This board is composed of Messrs. M. C. Branch of Richmond, J. W. Dorsey of New York, G. M. Whittin of Whitinsville, Mass.; C. R. Makepeace of Providence, J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, J. R. Vandiver, J. A. Brock, W. W. Sullivan and Jas. D. Hammett of Anderson.

The directors held a meeting subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders and re-elected officers for another year, as follows: Jas. D. Hammett, president and treasurer; J. R. Vandiver, vice president, Jas. M. Cathcart, secretary, and M. P. Orr, assistant treasurer.

E. M. Terryberry Moves Offices to Atlanta.

E. M. Terryberry, the well known and popular Southern representa-

Link-Belt Silent Chain TRANSMITS POWER WITHOUT SLIP OR LOSS



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Textile Drives are specially benefitted through the uniform even operation of the machine. The smooth drive secured avoids breakage and reduces seconds.

The success of Link-Belt Silent Chain is due to the patented Pin-Bushed-Joint construction—a round, case-hardened pin and two semi-circular bushings, found in no other make.

Write for Data Book No. 125, which shows how to figure Silent Chain Drives, and to determine cost.

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Knoxville, Tenn. D. T. Blakey, Empire Building
Louisville, Ky. Frederick Wehle, Starks Building
New Orleans Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.

five of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., of Worcester, Mass., has moved his office from Charlotte, N. C., to Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Since taking charge of the Southern business of Howard Bros. Mr. Terryberry has developed a very large and growing business for them and it is understood that they will soon install a branch card clothing plant in the South.

Terry's many Charlotte friends will regret to learn that he has moved his headquarters and there will be less life in the crowd at the Stonewall Hotel.

South Carolina Mill Statistics.

The State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of South Carolina recently completed the annual mid-season census of the textiles of the State, and the showing in every regard is an excellent one. The department makes two complete censuses of the textiles each year, the one in the mid-season or the summer season when child labor is more largely employed than at any other season, and the other at the end of the year.

Summarizing the results of the census just completed as compared with the year 1915, Commissioner Watson said:

"The figures show a decrease of \$2,136,258 in total capital stock, this decrease being due very largely to the sale and reorganization of the Hampton Mill groups. When we come to the total capital invested in the plants, however, an increase of \$376,203 is shown. The State now has very nearly 5,000,000 spindles, the exact number being 4,759,687, an increase of 51,273 in the past year. There has, however, been a decrease of 966 looms, but an increase of 250 knitting machines.

"The mills in the State are now using 926,718 bales of cotton annually, this being 69,284 more bales than used in 1915, and being within about 300,000 bales of the average South Carolina total production of cotton.

"The most gratifying feature of the census report, however, is found in the total of value of product turned out during the past year, this being \$91,825,210, or an increase of \$13,955, over the year 1915.

"There is now a total population in the mill villages of 126,022, which is a net decrease of 724 as compared to last year. There are, however, 692 more actual employees. The most gratifying thing about the labor situation is that while there has been an increase of 1,439 white male adults employed, there has been an exceedingly gratifying decrease of 1,114 white women employed.

"The child labor situation is better than it has ever been. Between the ages of 12 and 16 there are now 7,807 children employed, as against 8,550 one year ago, this being a de-



TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbo-fied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—taken care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

crease of 743 for all child labor. The most gratifying feature of the child labor situation is that there are now only 2,578 children between the ages of 12 and 14, whereas of this class there were 3,518 one year ago, the actual decrease being 940. One year ago there were 4,932 children between the ages of 14 and 16. This year this number is 5,229, or an increase of 297. This means that when the new child labor law comes into effect in January of the coming year there will be left in the mills less than 5,700 children of any age, and all of them will be above the age of 4 years, producing a situation in South Carolina textiles that I doubt can be equaled in any large textile manufacturing State.

"During the year the mills consumed 5,333,499 tons of coal, this being 33,532 less than in the preceding year. There as a decrease in both direct water and steam horsepower, but an increase of 5,167 horse-power in hydro-electric power, the total horsepower now employed of all classes being 193,636."

Southern Textile Exposition.

Reports received from the Southern Textile Exposition seem to indicate that the necessary funds will be raised and that actual construction will begin early next year. The officers of the Southern Textile Exposition Co. are B. E. Geer, president; E. A. Smyth, vice-president; Robert F. Bowe, secretary; Edwin Howard, treasurer. Directors: W. P. Anderson, A. B. Carter, F. Gordon Cobb, B. E. Geer, F. E. Haymer, J. E. Serrine, Milton G. Smith, T. B. Wallace, Z. F. Wright.

Morals in Mill Villages.

The moral tone of a mill community is guarded jealously by management and operatives alike. Some women are not tolerated by the operatives, and bad men are run off as soon as their practices are learned. The virtue of women in a mill community is that of our cherished appreciation of "Southern womanhood."

In one mill community a man was known to be selling liquor to some of the operatives. The management ran him away. He stopped right on the outskirts of the mill village—and he has never been known to "hit a lick of work" since that day. Yet he is prosperous, and when election time comes he is on the very top crust, "whooping things up" for certain candidates.

He has been reported to officers of the law as a suspicious character, but he has not yet been landed. He is not a mill man, yet he exerts a baneful and quite apparent influence over the mill people, and they must suffer reproach for the meanness of a rank outsider.—Columbia Record.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were very strong and steady during the week and the demand continued good even at the very high prices. Further advances were named on almost all goods and prices changed so rapidly that it was hard for buyers to keep in actual touch with quotations. Selling agents and commission men have reached the point where they hardly attempt to explain conditions in the trade and merely quote prices and state that they are subject to change without notice.

Goods for delivery this year are becoming scarcer and buyers have increasing difficulty in finding merchandise to be delivered when they want it. In some cases jobbers have oversold, and in others they have not received deliveries they expected from the mills.

Prices on brown goods are going higher, and some of the mills have refused offers of 9 3-4 cents a yard for 3-yard sheetings to be made and are holding out for 10 cents a yard. Wide duck has been advanced again and standard sheetings are being held at 10 1-2 cents by some mills. A pronounced shortage of brown sheetings for the jobbing trade has developed, and it is hard to get deliveries of these goods at anything like nearby dates.

Fine goods are being held very firm at unheard of prices. Towards the end of the week, sales were made at prices a full quarter cent over the quotations at the opening of the week. Mills have refused large quantity orders, in many cases cutting the order down to half the quantity desired.

Sales of bleached goods have been very large lately and they are moving rapidly. The export demand has been active and low count goods have sold freely. Percales have sold faster than printers cared to take orders. Business on dress goods was large during the week, and the larger mills have more business offered them than they can take care of.

The close of the week found the market very strong. Large buyers ordered freely for future delivery, at prices which are very high. Buyers who are looking far into next year, came into the market following the continued advances on heavy colored goods, and it is expected that further advances will be seen in gingham and similar fabrics.

The Fall River print cloth market was very strong all week, and reported a total business of 280,000 pieces. There were plenty of inquired in the market and narrow goods grew firmer under the increased demand for them. Mills were firm in their asking prices, and the full price was paid in most sales. Fine goods mills refused orders in many instances. Sateens are still not in a parity with print cloth prices, while drills and heavy sheetings are above it.

Cotton goods prices in New York were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	5 1-2
28-inch, 64x60s	4 1-8
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	8 1-4
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	7 1-4
4-yard, 80x80s	9 1-2
Brown drills, std.	10 1-2
Sheetings, So., std.	10 1-4
3-yard, 44x48s	9 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	8
4-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4
5-yard, 48x48s	6 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denimms, 3-20s	19
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	16
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	16
Tallasee, 8-ounce	15
Hartford, 8-ounce	14
Woodberry, sail d'k.	5%
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	10%
Alexander, oz. duck	13 1-4
Buckeye, oz. duck	13 1-4
Dreadnaught	15 1-2
Great Mallard	13 1-2
Republic, wide duck	17 1/2%
Republic, sail duck	12 1-2
Republic, U. S. A.	5%
Ticking, 8-oz.	16 1-2
Standard prints	7 1-4
Standard gingham	8
Dress gingham	10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	7 1-2

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

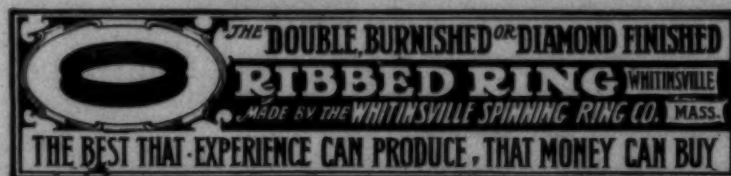
Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	563
In sight same 7 days last y'r.	464
In sight for the month	473
In sight same date last year	379
In sight for season	2,596
In sight same date last year	2,017
Port receipts for season	1,603
Port receipts same date last yr.	1,269
Overland to mills and Canada for season	93
Overland same date last y'r.	64
Southern mill takings for season	530
Southern same date last y'r.	447
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	370
Interior last year	237
Foreign exports for week	187
Foreign same 7 days last y'r.	193
Interior for season	1,001
Interior same date last year	724
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	62
Northern same 7 days last year	80
Northern for season	264
Northern to same date last year	271

Statement of World's Visible Supply.

Total visible this week	3,490
Total visible last week	3,326
Total visible same date last year	4,474
Of this the total American this week	2,776
Of this the total American last year	3,313
All other kinds this week	715
All other kinds last week	727
All other kinds last year	1,161
Visible in U. S. this week	1,638

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



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Aniline Colors

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Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
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as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Visible this date last year 1,768 \$716.75. Another planter got a check for \$714.53 for six bales and another \$142 for one bale. Another on Wednesday got \$392.50 for three bales.

Selling Long Staple.

Hartsville, S. C.—Long staple cotton is coming in in quantities here daily and is bringing a fine price, lots of it selling from 22 to 25 cents. A total of 200 or more bales per day is common occurrences. A small farmer today sold six bales for which he received a check for

A large number of buyers are on the market and they are experienced and accommodating. Practically 90 per cent of the crop in these parts is long staple. It is taking a lot of money to move the Hartsville crop. Business among the merchants is naturally very good. All farmers are wearing smiles broader than their faces.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The amount of new business done in the Philadelphia yarn market last week was not very large. Trading was scattered, some dealers getting a good business and others doing very little. The largest purchases of yarn went to buyers outside of this market. In spots, buying for future deliveries was quickened by the government crop report and the rise in raw cotton. Yarn from the South came in in large quantities and stocks here have been considerably increased.

Quotations on carded yarns varied widely during the week. Most of the mills are so well sold that they are indifferent about new business and are very firm on prices. Some spinners say they are sold until July and cannot make deliveries on new orders before that time. Many of the knitters are well covered at present and are not interested in buying new supplies at this time. Some of the sales reported were coarse numbers sold on basis of 30 cents for 10s for 12s to 15s cones; 16s at 31 1-2 to 32 1-2 cents; 18s, 32 to 33 cents; 22s, 33 to 34 cents; 24s, 33 1-2 to 34 1-2 cents; 26s, 34 1-2 to 35 1-2 cents.

There were some good sales of single combed yarns during the week. Knitters took some good quantities after the government report was received, sales being made of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds. Sales of Southern combed peeler were reported on the basis of 37 to 39 cents for 10s; a sale of 40s was reported at 60 cents. There were some fairly good sales of two-ply combed and mercerized yarns for delivery next year and top prices were paid at each sale. Some of the sales were as follows:

12s to 15s cones on the basis of 30 cents for 10s; 16s cones, 31 1-2 to 32 1-2 cents; 18s cones, 32 to 33 cents; 200,000 pounds of 12s, delivery to start in December, 31 1-2 cents; 22s cones, 33 to 34 cents; 24s cones, 33 1-2 to 34 1-2 cents; 26s cones, 34 to 35 1-2 cents; 30s cones, 36 to 38 cents; 30s double carded, 43 to 43 1-2 cents.

Weavers who buy in the Philadelphia market took very little yarn during the week. They are well supplied with yarns for their present needs and not taking much yarn for next year. They claim that spinners prices are so high that they cannot get a profit out of their goods. According to all present indications, they are not going to be able to get lower prices later on.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	26 1-2
10s to 12s	28 1-2
14s	29
16s	29
20s	33
24s	34 1-2-35
26s	35
30s	38
36s	47
40s	53

50s	63	—
60s	70	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	25	-26 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	25	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	27 1-2
10s	28 1-2
12s	29 1-2
14s	30
16s	30 1-2
20s	32
22s	32 1-2
26s	33 1-2
30s	34

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	29 1-2
14s	30
16s	31
20s	32
22s	32 1-2
24s	32 1-2
26s	33 1-2
30s	35
40s	49

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s	27	—
12s to 14s	29	—
2-ply 16s	30	—
2-ply 20s	33 1-2-34	—
2-ply 24s	35	—
2-ply 26s	36	—
2-ply 30s	39	—
2-ply 40s	43	—
2-ply 50s	62	—
2-ply 60s	68	-70

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	29	—
10s	29 1-2	—
12s	31	—
14s	32	—
16s	32 1-2	—
18s	33	—
22s	34	—
24s	35	—
26s	35 1-2	—
22s colors	35	—
30s	37 1-2-38	—
40s	50	-52

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	30	—
11s	30 1-2	—
12s	31	—
14s	31 1-2	—
16s	32	—
18s	31	—
20s	34	—
22s	35	—
26s	36	—
28s	37	—
30s	39	—
40s	53	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

30s	47	-48
24s	52	-53
30s	56	-57
40s	66	-68
50s	76	-78
60s	88	-90
70s	96	-98
80	1.15	-1.20

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	165	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	105	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	100	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	77	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital C. M., S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton C. M., S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Dunnean Mills, S. C.	...	25
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	...	...
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	68	70
Gainesville C. M., com.	60	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	100
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., pfd.	75	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	...
Granby C. M., S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C. pfd.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	65	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	110	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	...
Judson Mills, S.	70	72
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	...	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	...	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	...	...
Loray Mills, N. C., pfd.	80	90

Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	...
Monaghan Mills, pfd.	90	...
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	...
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd.	...	...
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	10	12 1/2
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	30	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo M., 1 pfd.	49	55
Union-Buffalo M., 2 pfd.	5	10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	125
Williamston M., S. C.	87 1/2	95
Wiscasset C. M., N. C.	...	...
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	...
Woodside C. M., pfd.	65	...
Woodside C. M., com.	45	...

Mill Children Burned to Death.

Little Hazel and Albert George, children of Mrs. Bessie George, of Banning, were fatally burned there Monday morning when a can of kerosene with which they were trying to light a fire exploded and ignited their clothing.

The children, aged 7 and 5 years respectively, had been left alone by their mother, who worked in the cotton mill and had to leave home very early. About 6 o'clock the little girl started to kindle a fire with kerosene, which exploded, and quickly set fire to her clothing. Her little brother's garments were also caught when he tried to save her. In their efforts to smother the fire the children climbed one into each bed in the room, but instead of saving themselves, they only set fire to the bedding, making enough smoke to attract the attention of John Watts, who ran into the room and extinguished the flames with water. He found both beds practically destroyed, and the children terribly burned.

Physicians were quickly called, but the little victims were beyond assistance, retaining full consciousness, however, until death relieved them, one about 9 o'clock and the other three-quarters of an hour later.—Carrollton Press.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ed. Nance of Salisbury, N. C., is now grinding cards at Kannapolis, N. C.

Ed. McNealy of Mooresville, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

Robert Clark is now grinding cards at the Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

J. C. Platt, formerly superintendent of the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C., has accepted similar position with the Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

W. W. Splawn has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Drayton (S. C.) Mills to accept a position with the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

Man Shoots Self in Hand and Leg While Repairing a Pistol.

While attempting to replace a broken trigger spring in a revolver Maltie Tilly, a young man from the Anchor Douck Mills, Rome, Ga., shot himself through the thin part of his left hand, the ball continuing its course and entered his right leg several inches above the knee.

Tilly knew the gun was loaded but thought it unnecessary to unload it.

It is not thought that it will be necessary to operate for the removal of the bullet, unless complications should arise.

T. V. Terrill Injured.

T. V. Terrell, secretary and treasurer of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., was painfully injured Monday afternoon, when his two-passenger car turned turtle near South River. He was returning from a visit to his home at Cooleemee and when he met another machine he ran up a bank in avoiding a collision. His machine fell on him and he was caught by the steering wheel. The injured man was taken back to Cooleemee and a message states that his injuries, which were first thought to be serious internal hurts were not so bad.

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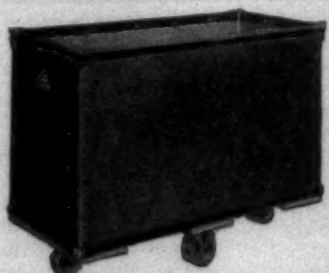
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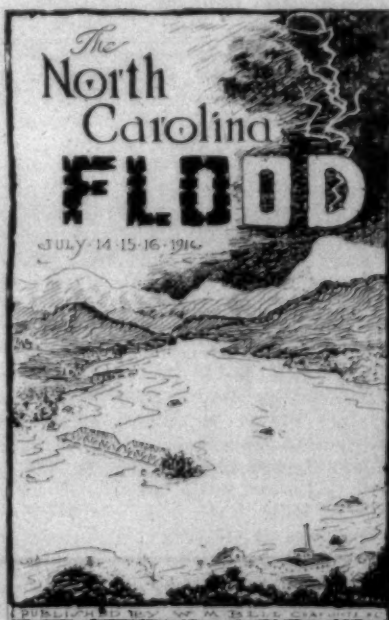
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The above cut is a reproduction of the cover of the only book published of the great flood and hurricane that visited North Carolina in July. The book is just off the press. It is 6 x 9 inches and contains more than sixty actual photographs of flood scenes, landslides and other destruction, twelve interesting articles written by eyewitnesses in different sections of the flood district. The book is printed on very best egg-shell paper, photographs on heavy pamphlet enameled paper, and is offered for sale at \$1.00, by mail \$1.05. Address orders to W. M. Bell, Publisher, Charlotte, N. C.

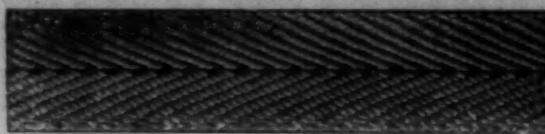
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- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

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CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Henry Warner Takes Trip to His Old Home.

H. W. Warner, superintendent of Ivey Mill, Hickokry, N. C., and family took an automobile trip to High Point, Statesville, Greensboro and Randleman, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The trip was interesting to both Mr. and Mrs. Warner, as Mrs. Warner spent her childhood days in the country near Randleman, and Mr. Warner saw his first experience in the mill at a little

wooden structure that was known as Pawhatan Mill, which manufactured plaids. Mr. Warner met Albert Johnson, now in the merchandise business and recognized him on sight. Mr. Johnson was the village blacksmith at the time Mr. Warner began work in the mill in 1887. Mr. Warner had the pleasure of showing his wife the first house he ever lived in after moving to town. C. T. Hicks accompanied them to Randleman.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Machinist Wanted.

Can give employment to a couple of good machinists. Prefer men with families familiar with cotton mill work. Address P. P. Marchbanks, Lancaster, S. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write

Weavers Wanted.

Fancy and plain Draper weavers and loom fixers. Weavers make \$10 to \$15 per week, loom fixers \$2 to \$2.20 per day. Good location with churches, school, good houses, artesian water, and within 15s. trolley ride of Augusta. We do not pay or guarantee moving expenses. Apply to the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.

On account of change of construction of goods we will need spinners and doffers to run 5,000 spindles at night. Good wages to the right kind of help. Apply to T. J. Digby, Superintendent.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted several good spinners on 40-2 ply work, pay 18 cents per side daylight, and 20 cents per side night. Apply to J. T. Knight, Supt. Yount Cotton Mills, Walterboro, S. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Wanted a card grinder for 21 Johnston & Potter cards, one set Potter & Johnston pickers. Pay \$1.75 per day. Must be experienced grinder. State how soon can come. Address H. M., care Textile Bulletin.

Slasher Man Wanted.

Want slasher man for colored work. Pay \$1.75 per day. P. C. Stoy, Supt., Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 1619.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Four years experience as overseer on both white and colored work. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1620.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 1621.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1622.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1623.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1624.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on both plain goods and fancy colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1625.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent, but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1626.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am competent to handle any size and kind of mill. Address No. 1627.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting at not less than \$3.00 per day. Would take a large twister room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. 22 years mill experience and have been superintendent for past 12 years. Married and have good habits. Age 45. Now employed and have been on present job for 9 years. Good references. Address No. 1629.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been steadily employed for 19 years and have always given satisfaction. Can give my present superintendent as reference, as am only changing for larger position. Address No. 1630.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on fine combed yarn. Can furnish best of references.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South, and am entirely competent to fill position as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 1632.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now engaged as carder in first-class mill, but have reason for wanting to change. Am married and sober. Have I. C. S. education and eleven years practical experiences and can deliver the goods. Address No. 1633.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have handled one of the largest colored goods rooms in the South for 6 years and gave up the position on my own accord. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1634.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed but prefer larger mill. Have had long experience and can give first-class references. Address No. 1635.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience including cotton duck. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1636.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on colored goods weaving and designing. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1637.

WANT position as overseer of overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1638.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years experience with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1639.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to healthy location. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 1640.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1641.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as overseer of carding. Long experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Special experience on combed yarns. Address No. 1642.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed as overseer in large mill and can furnish references that will be satisfactory. Address No. 1643.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning and carding. Thoroughly practical. Married, strictly temperate. 18 years as overseer, 16 years as superintendent. Address No. 1644.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1645.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Am a capable man for either place and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1646.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making duck, drills, sheetings or drills and safeens. Have had long experience on this class of goods and can furnish good references as to habits and ability. Address No. 1647.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, while on colored, coarse or medium numbers. Can give good references. Will accept job at \$4.00 per day or more. Address No. 1648.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1649.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting or will take second hand in spinning room. Am capable man and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1650.

WANT position as overseer of carding or would take place as carder and spinner. Long experience on both white and colored goods. Am at present employed in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Would prefer mill in N. C. 30 years old, married, temperate and can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 1651.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience as spinner. Held present position 4 years and have good reasons for wishing to change. Am a good manager of help. Married, and have family. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1653.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or small cloth room and weave room combined. Have had 20 years experience in these two departments. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1654.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a 5,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Am anxious to locate in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas or Georgia. Can come on short notice. Have had long experience as superintendent and manager and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1655.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position for a number of years and am a practical man. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer can handle a card room satisfactorily and would like to correspond with mills needing a good man. Good references. Address

looking for a larger room. 27 years old, sober as a judge and of and have held present position for 5 years. Am a young man No. 1657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1659.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed at present place for seven years as second hand and also experienced on combs. Desire position in fine yarn mill. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1660.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on medium or coarse counts or plain weave mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and have held present position and given satisfaction. Address No. 1661.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Age 37 and good manager of help and can deliver the goods. Salary expected not less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1662.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer and have had long experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1663.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Prefer N. C., S. C., or Ga. Can

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furnish best of references. Address No. 1664.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am an expert on carding and combing and fine numbers. Best of references. Address No. 1665.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and Stafford looms. Now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1666.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. 35 years old and 19 years experience as fixer and overseer. Have been running present job for 3 years. Want to change on account of schools and can come on short notice. Address No. 1672.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

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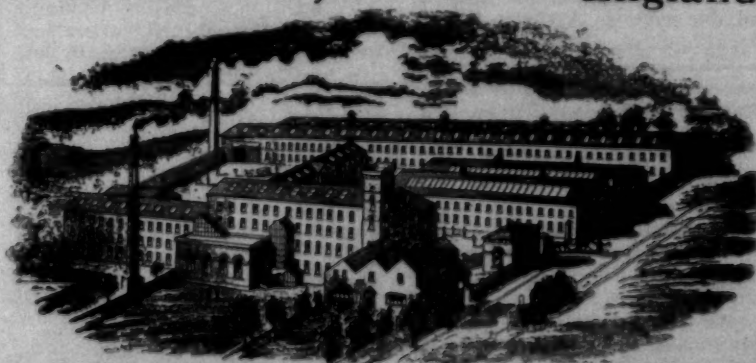
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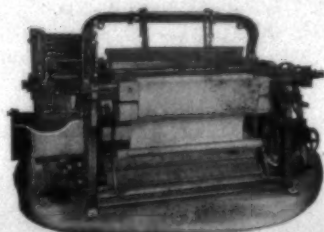
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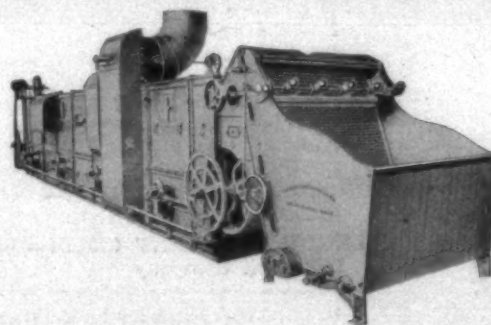
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